Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1809. [No. 2455.

Sales at Vendue.

every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation of prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Just Published,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL,
By Mrs *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,
20 hogsheads and 30 barrels
first quality New-Orleans Sugar.
Madeira Wine in pipes.
West-India Rum in hogsheads.
Turks-Island, Ground Allum and Liming-n Salt—and
20 crates well assorted Queens Ware.
Newton Keene.
May 16. tf

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Rousett's CIARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
30 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
10 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.
——HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.
December 21.

Cottom and Stewart

Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, dozens, or single one.

WANTED TO HIRE,

An active, well disposed BOY, of color, about 15 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
March 20. d

FOR SALE,

4000 lbs. Prime Green COFFEE, and 100 sacks Liverpool SALT.
Newton Keene.
March 27.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.
R. I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John Watts.
Jan. 2.

Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens.

Price One Dollar—
Just received by ROBERT GRAY.
ALSO,
A general assortment of
Lee's Patent Family Medicines,
AND
Dr. Rogers' Vegitable Pulmonic Detergent.
March 17.

BRICK & STONE LAYERS.

J. B. Hill & J. Ball

INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity that they have commenced the above business, and from their practical knowledge hope to meet with a share of patronage from a generous public. They pledge themselves to execute such orders as they may be favored with in a satisfactory manner. They will furnish materials measured in the wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may suit their employers. Where they are requested to furnish materials they will be of the first quality.
February 17. d3m

For Freight or Charter,

The well known Ship
HERO,
Thomas Cole, Master;
Three hundred hogsheads or 2000 barrels burthen, in complete order and ready to receive a cargo. Apply to
Thomas Cole.
March 15.

FRESH TEAS.

JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE
At the Baltimore and New York prices,
15 chests Hyson Skin,
10 do. old Hyson
6 do. young Hyson
} TEAS Of the latest New York importation.
April 3. d1w1a1w

SALT.

3000 bushels coarse and fine SALT, suitable for the fishery, and laying convenient for river craft, for sale, on reasonable terms, by
John G. Ladd,
March 17.

☞ The Public are hereby informed that the subscriber and his son *Doctor Archibald B. Dick*, are henceforward conducted in the exercise of their profession.—Applications intended for either, to be made at the Medicine Shop of the former.
Elisha C. Dick.
February 27.

TO RENT,

The HOUSE on Water-street, occupied by the subscriber, and possession given the 21st of next month, or immediately if desired.
Charles Wadsworth.
March 30.

CATALOGUE OF PLAYS,

FOR SALE BY
ROBERT GRAY.

THE ROBBERS, Forty Thieves, Jew of Mogadore, Heir at Law, Robbin Hood, Love Laughs at Locksmiths, Of Age To-morrow, Fortress of Sorrento, Chrononhotonthologos, Indian Princess, Critic, Fox Chase, Blue Beard, Lock and Key, Darby's Return, What a Blunder, Wanderer, Stranger, Blind Boy, Deserter, Jew, Point of Honor, Mermaid, School for Scandal, Trust, Castle Spectre, Town and Country, Voice of Nature, He Would if He Could, Tears and Smiles, Adrian and Orilla, Farm House, Who's the Dupe, Trip to Scarborough, Whistle for it, Fortune's Frolic, Begone Dull Care, Adelgitha, World, How to grow Rich, Man of Fortitude.

ALSO,

The Military Mentor, being a series of letters recently written from a general officer to his son—2 vols. boards price $2.

Crabbe's Poems, highly spoken of by the British Reviews as a work of the first merit—price, bound, $1.
March 29.

☞ TUITION.

THE Subscriber informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he has opened SCHOOL in that commodious room on King street, opposite the Indian Queen tavern, (formerly occupied as a school room by Mr. *Wilbar*) where he will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mensuration and Navigation on moderate terms. flattering himself, that by assiduous attention to the improvement of his Pupils, he may merit a share of public patronage.
Abraham Walker.
March 10. d1m

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,
A likely smart MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age. Price *Three Hundred Dollars.* Apply to the Printer.
February 2. eo

TO LET,

A convenient, small Brick Tenement, on Patrick-street, a few doors north of King-street.
R. I. Taylor.
March 31. eo

FOR SALE OR RENT,

The old Bank, opposite the market. A. HOLBROOK.
March 27 2aw1w 1w4t

Lottery Notice.

On Tuesday the 4th of April Tickets in Black River Lottery No.2, will rise in price to $9 50—On that day week the drawing commences.
R. GRAY.
March 29.

Clover Seed.

Ten casks of the very best quality—Also six casks empty Glass Bottles, just received and for sale, *cheap*, by
John G. Ladd.
March 25.

Rabbit-Skins.

I wish to purchase a quantity of the best Rabbit-Skins in fur.
John G. Ladd.
March 1.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:
Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,
AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
20 hogsheads,
20 barrels
} 1st and 2d quality *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks,

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Sailing Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar. 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 1.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of St. Ubes and Ground Allum SALT—Also, a few sacks of very fine Liverpool Blown.—Apply to
Thomas Irwin.
April 6. tf

SALT AFLOAT.

2400 bushels Ground Allum Salt, on board Schooner Elizabeth, Captain Newcomb, for sale, by
John G. Ladd.
April 6. d

Black River Lottery No. 2,

Commences drawing on Tuesday next, the 11th instant.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

One of 30,000 dollars, one of 20,000 dollars, and two of 10,000 dollars.

In order to give those persons who have drawn prizes in the charitable Marine Lottery, an opportunity of exchanging them for tickets in the Black River Lottery, the price will be continued at 9 dollars until the drawing begins; after which the price will be regulated by the state of the wheel—the first drawn number on Tuesday next will be entitled to

One Thousand Dollars.

TICKETS

For Sale at R. GRAY's Bookstore, King-street, Alexandria.

Orders from the country, enclosing the Cash (post paid) punctually attended to, and early information given of the fate of all tickets purchased as above.
April 6

ON Monday morning last, a young and likely negro man slave, named DICK, left the service of the subscriber, and is now supposed to be lurking in or about the town of Alexandria. He is about 18 or 19 years of age copper colored, well made, and wears his hair in a queu. He took with him shoemakers' tools, with which he is a tolerable workman, and had on a short jacket made of dark colored twilled Virginia cloth and pantaloons of the same.

As he went off without any sort of provocation that I know of, it is supposed he is harbored at some of the numerous tipling houses in or about the town, and perhaps kept at work to defray his expences.

I will give *Ten Dollars* reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or if he is secured in any jail and notice given to me—and if he is apprehended out of the county of Fairfax or district of Columbia, I will pay *Ten additional Dollars.*

J. H. Hooe.
April 6. d

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they carry on

The Black Smith Business,

IN ITS VARIOUS BRANCHES.

THOSE who favor them with their custom may depend on having their work done with neatness and dispatch.

FIELD & ROCK.

N. B. A smart active lad, about 14 or 15 years of age, wanted as an apprentice to the above business.

H. FIELD,

Has for sale, as usual, at his Nail Manufactory,

Spikes, Nails, Brads & Sprigs

of every description, by the cask or less quantity.

☞ Two or three Journeyman wrought Nailors will meet with constant employ by applying at said factory.
April 5. eo

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA.

COMPLAINT being made to me the subscriber one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, on oath, by Jas. Campbell, keeper of the jail of the said county, that on the night of the 1st of April, inst. Negro JIM, committed as a runaway, the property of Richard Brent; Negro LEN, the property of John Keith; Negro JIM, the property of James Keith, sen.; and Negro GEORGE, the property of Francis Peyton, committed by their masters, did break and escape from the said jail, and are now going at large. Sworn to before me this 3d day of April, 1809.

Richard Libby.

Officers of the county or individuals apprehending said negroes or either of them, shall receive for delivering them to the said jailer, *Twenty Dollars* for all, or *Five Dollars* for either.

JAMES CAMPBELL.
April 3. 2aw4w

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

MR. SNOWDEN,
SIR,

I am informed that many freeholders in the county of Fairfax and state of Virginia, who reside in the district of Columbia, are doubting whether they will attend the next election to be held in that county for a member of congress, a senator, and delegates of the state legislature, in consequence of a law passed in January, 1808, by the general assembly of Virginia, which declares, "that no person inhabiting within *the district of Columbia*, or elsewhere, not within the jurisdiction of the commonwealth, shall be *entitled to exercise the right of suffrage therein.* It is hoped that the inhabitants of Columbia who are *freeholders* in the state of Virginia will, before they tamely yield up the right of suffrage, examine into the power of the legislature of Virginia to pass so iniquitous a law; and if upon that examination it shall appear to their satisfaction the law is *unconstitutional*, that they will in a proper and legal manner insist upon their right to vote. A few remarks will suffice to convince every man whose intellect and candor are not destroyed by the poison of party spirit.

By an act of the general assembly of Virginia, passed in the year 1705, it is enacted, "that the *freeholders* of *every* county that now is, or hereafter shall be in this dominion, now have, *and forever hereafter shall have*, the privilege of electing and choosing *two of the most fit and able men* of their county, to be present at, and act and vote in all general assemblies which from time to time, and at any time, shall be held in this dominion, &c."

Under this law free negroes, mulattoes and Indians, if they were freeholders, could vote; it was therefore necessary to alter the law in this respect; and the assembly did, in the year 1723, alter the law so as to take away the right of voting from free negroes, mulattoes and Indians. Thus stood the right of suffrage in the year 1776. By these laws it will be seen that residence in the state was not any part of the qualification of a voter. On the 6th of May, 1776, the general convention of delegates and representatives from the several counties and corporations of the state of Virginia agreed upon a bill of rights, in which they set forth certain *fundamental principles*, which are not to be touched by the legislature, or in any manner invaded, but to be held as sacred. In this bill of rights it is declared, "that the elections of members to serve as representatives of the people in assembly ought to be free; and that *all men*, having sufficient evidence of permanent common interest with and attachment to the community, *have the right of suffrage, and cannot* be taxed, or deprived of their property for public uses, without their own consent, or that of their representatives *so elected*, nor bound by any law to which they have not in like manner assented for the public good.

Can a man give a stronger evidence of his permanent common interest with and attachment to the state, than by becoming a part owner of the very soil of the state? Or can the state legislature justly tax the land of a non-resident freeholder if he is denied the right of voting? Surely not.

At the time the bill of rights was agreed on by the convention, that same convention formed the constitution of the state.

By the 7th section of this constitution it is declared "that *the right of suffrage in the election of members of both houses, shall remain as exercised at present.*" That is, as it was exercised on the 6th day of May 1776. If then it be established that non-resident freeholders did possess, and had exercised the right of suffrage in Virginia, antecedent to, and at that period, there can be no question but that such right was secured to them by the constitution of the state which now still exists, and that any law made by the legislature to curtail or destroy that right is null and void. Many citizens of Maryland might be named to establish the exercise of the right of suffrage in non-resident freeholders, at the period abovementioned, when the constitution was formed. The records of Prince William, as well as Fairfax, and the memories of many residents of those counties, afford this evidence in abundance. Gen. Mason of Georgetown, has for many years since claimed, and very properly exercised this right. The state constitution has pointedly secured its exercise as formerly, wisely withholding from the annual legislatures the right to interfere with so valuable a priviledge. The people themselves have evinced their unwillingness to give up this constitutional barrier, by refusing to call a convention with a view to its modification.

It clearly appears then, that according to the constitution of the state of Virginia, *a residence within it* makes no part of the qualifications of an elector to the state legislature. And therefore, that the law passed on the 15th Jan. 1808, which deprives non-resident freeholders of their votes, is unconstitutional, null and void. If the state legislature can alter, or in any manner vary the right of suffrage as defined by the constitution, they may go on and change it entirely. They may say that the qualification of a freehold shall not in future be required —or that no persons except those who call themselves "*republicans*" shall vote. It behoves the people of Virginia, who still venerate that thing called a constitution—who still respect settled principles of government, to look to this subject. If they wish to preserve the constitution, and to hand it down to their posterity, let them select as their representatives, men, who will regard it as sacred, and who will not justify or assist in its violation.

From the view that I have taken of the subject, I trust it will appear, that the residents in the district of Columbia, who possess the necessary *freehold* in Virginia, have a right to vote, and that they will exercise that right. For the information of the freeholders as to what may be required of them when they offer to vote, I will insert in the conclusion of these remarks the 10th section of the election law, which says, that "no elector shall be polled before he shall have disclosed, if required to do so by any candidate, or his agent, *in what right* he offers to vote, and shall have taken an oath, which the officers conducting the election shall administer, or make a solemn affirmation in this form. "I do swear (or do solemnly affirm) that I do *in my conscience believe* myself to be duly qualified to vote for delegates to serve in general assembly for the county of according to the act of the general assembly."

A FREEHOLDER
In Virginia, and resident in the district of Columbia.

From the Freeman's Journal.

WAR IN SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

WE shall again postpone our intended examination of the military operations at and near Madrid, connected with the surrender of that city to the army of the emperor of France. This will be the less a subject of regret with our readers, as they cannot but be sensible that we are as yet unfurnished with the necessary *data* upon which to found an intelligible and satisfactory criticism upon those operations. In relation to the subject which we now take in hand, our information is copious.

Among our new files of English papers, we notice, with peculiar pleasure, several numbers of a new publication, issued by Messrs. J. B. Bell and J. De Camp, from the office of *Le Beau Monde*, or, *Literary and Fashionable Magazine*. This print is entitled, "THE NATIONAL REGISTER," and is distinguished by the following concise, appropiate, and impressive motto—"*Our King, Constitution, and Laws.*" It is executed with more sytem, and with more science, than almost any newspaper which we have ever seen. Among its great variety of interesting original articles, one of its numbers contains a correct and curious engraving, exhibiting the plan of the battle of Vimiera, gained by the British troops under sir Arthur Wellesley, assisted by a small body of Portuguese, over the French army commanded by Junot, on the 21st of August last. We should think little of the expence of presenting to our very numerous patrons a copy of this engraving, but it would require considerable time to prepare it, and we flatter ourselves that *we* shall be able to give our readers a good general idea of it by description. From our review of the battle of Tudela, the public has been furnished with the means of appreciating whatever of military skill and military judgment we may be thought to possess. We profess to have some general knowledge of the art of war, and certainly we ought to possess some, for we have been for some years in the "tented field," and have "o'er books consumed the midnight oil," upon the history of battles and sieges, from our very infancy. Upon this as upon other subjects, we may frequently fall into mistakes; and we invite all our readers, whether they may be friends or foes, to point out and correct our errors.

Although sir Arthur Wellesley did in fact command the British troops in Portugal, until all the fighting was over, he was but the fourth in rank of the generals who were commissioned to command in Portugal and Spain, being but just promoted from the rank of major general to that of lieut. general, and by far the junior of lieut. generals sir Hugh Dalrymple, sir Harry Burrard, and sir John Moore, the second of whom arrived in the field of battle soon after the commencement of the attack at Vimiera, but declined superseding general Wellesley until the contest was decided.—In his dipatch, announcing the victory, and inclosing sir Arthur's report of the battle, he observed—"I was fortunate enough to reach the field of action in time to witness and approve of every disposition that had been made and was afterwards made by sir Arthur Wellesley, his comprehensive mind furnishing a ready resource in every emergency, and rendering it quite unnecessary to direct any alteration." Indeed it is impossible to conceive more masterly military dispositions than those which appear to have been adopted by the general upon that occasion. Had Bonaparte commanded the French troops in person, the result could not have been different. He would never have been able, either to have outflanked the British line, or to have *pierced the centre, and passed through the opening on the trot.* The *Wellesley* of Vimiera was a very different commander from the *Castanos* of Tudela. And here we are able, contrary to all expectation, to make some use of the curious quotation which we made some days since from the paper of the rev. Mr. Bentley, which will afford a moment's amusement, thought it cannot be productive of instruction. "If Castanos be not Castanos, then the French may not be the French, and then the English, for the first time in the war, may fight like heroes." The rev. Editor's hypothesis, absurd in the extreme as it appeared to be, has been verified. The Castanos of Baylen and the Castanos of Tudela, although one and the same person, can hardly be considered as the same military character; and the French who surrendered with Dupont, were not the French who conquered at Tudela and Cascante.—But what connexion has all this with the circumstance of the English fighting or not fighting like heroes? And how uncandid was it in Mr. Bentley to insinuate that they had not acquired the heroic character in the war with France. Have they not been heroes in Egypt, and on the plain of Maida, to say nothing of the conquest of Portugal? We do not feel that we hazard any thing in asserting that whenever two bodies of British and French regular troops, of equal numbers, shall meet at the point of the bayonet, the latter will immediately give way. Experience has already demonstrated the fact. And general Wellesley is said to have made a recent declaration to this effect, in the most unequivocal and emphatic terms.

The British troops landed on the coast of Portugal, at a considerable distance north of Lisbon, which city, with the adjacent country, was then in the possession of the French, early in August last. They advanced by Lyria or Liera, and Atobaca or Alcobaco, to Caldas, about 50 miles from Lisbon, on the 15th of August, keeping at the distance of several miles from the sea. An advanced division of the enemy, consisting of only 4000 men, occupied Borica, about ten miles from Caldas, and had a small picquet of infantry, and some few of what the Romans called *antecessors equites*, in French *avantcouriers*, a mere scouting party of light horse, at the little village of Brilos, only a league from the British head quarters. Gen. Wellesley considered it important to take possession of Brilos, and ordered four companies of riflemen to undertake that service, who accomplished the object without difficulty; but a small party of the riflemen, flushed with success, and too ardent to pursue a flying foe, immediately proceeded another league, in advance of Brilos, when they were met by a superior body of the enemy, and compelled to retreat in their turn. Meanwhile the main body of the detachment which occupied Brilos advanced to support the retreating party, but was immediately overpowered by numbers, and out flanked, in the true French mode, *on both flanks*, which rendered their situation almost hopeless. In this emergency, it fortunately happened that general Spencer, who, with a division of the British troops, had taken possession of bido Œbidos (Obedos in the map) a small town, with a castle on a rock, 38 miles north of Lisbon, nearer the seacoast than the line of march of the main body, and of course on the right of Brilos, as the army was advancing southward, was enabled so far to sustain the riflemen as to secure their retreat to Brilos, with the loss of only 30 killed, wounded, and missing. The French did not attempt to retake Brilos, and the British main body immediately advanced to attack them at Rolein, eight miles in advance of Œbidos.

Gen. Wellesley appears to have marched with equal promptitude and circumspection. He was determined to lose no time, but took care to occupy and secure every necessary post, not only upon the direct line of his march, but upon his flanks. Knowing that Junot had received his military education in the school of Bonaparte, he was aware of what would be the general character of his plans, both of attack and defence. Indeed the position of the French troops at Roleia, consisting of only 6000 men, under the command of gen. Laborde (Junot being still in the rear with the main body) was selected with admirable judgment, as we learn from the circumstantial description of it, which is given by gen. W. in his dispatches, and which we shall copy.

"Roleia is situated on an eminence, having a plain in its front, at the end of a valley, which commences at Caldas, and is closed to the southward by mountains, which join the hills, forming the valley on the left looking from Caldas. In the the centre of the valley, and about eight miles from Roleia, is the town and old Moorish fort of Œbidos, from whence the enemy's piquets had been driven on the 15th, and from that time he had posts in the hills on both sides of the valley, as well as in the plain in front of his army, which was posted on the heights in front of Roleia, its right resting upon the hills, its left upon an eminence on which was a windmill, and the whole covering four or five passes into the mountains in his rear."

In this well chosen position, the French were attacked by the British, on the morning of the 17th August. The British commander acknowledges that he had a great *superiority of numbers employed in the operations of the day*, but observes that, *from unavoidable circumstances, the troops actually engaged in the heat of the action were in number by no means equal to that of the enemy.* We deem it due to candor, and to the character of the French troops, to state, that it would not be "looking at it fairly," to consider, from this statement of the British General, that his enemy was in fact conquered by an inferior force. The front of the Macedonian phalanx was certainly firmer and stronger than it would have been had it been supported by fewer files in the rear. From the nature of the passes which were occupied by the French troops, it was perhaps impossible to assail them, at any given moment, with a considerable superiority of numbers. Still those who were not at the point of contact, were sustaining those who were, and supplying their places as they fell.

The wave behind rolls on the wave before.

There is more propriety in HOMER's comparison of the motion of armies to that of the waves of the sea, than is generally imagined. The similie is excellently illustrative of the movements of an attacking army formed in several successive columns, following up and sustaining each other.—The first column, like the first wave, may be ineffectual; the one may be broken into fragments, as the other may be scattered into spray: but succeeding columns in the one case, like succeeding waves in the other may remove all obstructions, and carry death and ruin in their train. Besides, a superior force enables the attacking army to turn the flanks of its enemy, which was done in the present instance. In this way, columns, which may not be in the least danger, which may not lose even a single man, may be actively and powerfully "employed in the operations of the day."

General Wellesley, on moving from Caldas, formed his army in three columns.—The right consisted of 1200 Portuguese infantry, with a small flanking party of 50 cavalry, also Portuguese, which were ordered to turn the left of the enemy, and gain the mountains in his rear; the left, consisting of gens. Ferguson and Bowes' brigades of infantry, three companies of riflemen, a brigade of light artillery, and another small flanking party of horse, consisting of only 40 men, British and Portuguese, were destined to turn all the enemy's posts on the left of the valley, and the right of his post at Rolein, by moving up the hills at Œbidos; this column was also to watch the motions of a French corps under gen. Loison, which it was supposed was moving to join Laborde on his right; the centre consisted of three brigades of British infantry, a regiment of Portuguese light infantry, the British and Portuguese cavalry, and two brigades of light artillery.

The dispositions on both sides were most masterly. Sir Arthur, with all his experience in India, had met no foe like the Gaul. A detachment of riflemen, under brig. gen. Fane, was sent into the hills on the left of the valley, to preserve the communication between the columns of the left and the centre, and secure the latter in its march through the valley. There was no marching and

...marching between Zubidos and Ro... like the movements of Castanos be... Cascante and Tudela, but the whole ...anced in solid columns, and in an un... and impenetrable line. The enemy's ...ers, strong as they were, were soon ...ken in. Gen. Hill's brigade, which was ...the right of the centre, and was formed ...three colums of battalions, *obliqued* a lit... ...the right of the valley, in order to en... ...the left of the enemy in front, while ...Portuguese harrassed it on its flank.— ...re was taken, however, that this move... ...on the right of the centre should leave ...opening in the line. The brigades of ...htingale and Crawford, with the artille... ...and the Portuguese light infantry, ad... ...ced immediately in the enemy's front, ...with a respectable reserve, both of infantry ...artillery, in the rear. These arrange... ...ts were planned with so much accuracy, ...executed with so much regularity, that ...ery part of the French line, and both its ...ks, were pressed at one and the same ...ment. General Fane's riflemen occupi... ...the hills on the enemy's right, and the ...uguese infantry a village upon his left, ...Hill and gen. Nightingale advanced ...dle in front, and gen. Furguson de... ...ded from the heights into the plain.— ...French were unable to withstand the ...ck, and retreated by the passes into the ...ntains, with great celerity, but with per... ...regularity, and sir Arthur, acknowledg... ...that their loss was but small in the ...ains, ascribes it to his own deficiency in ...alry. The several passes which were ...cupied by the French were now attacked ...the British and Portuguese, and altho' ...defended with intrepidity and ability, were ...ll forced, and the confederate troops ad... ...anced upon the summits of the mountains. ...this part of the action the brave colonel ...ake fell. The enemy fought with sufficie... ...bravery, in the plains upon the moun... ...ins, to cover his retreat, which was ...ade in good order, for which general ...Wellesley assigns satisfactory reasons.— ...He was deficient in cavalry, and it was im... ...possible for the troops, particularly the ar... ...tillery, to ascend the passes of the moun... ...tains with so much rapidity as to cut off the ...retreat of the enemy. Every thing was ...done that it was possible to do; and the re... ...sult was at once glorious to the allied arms, ...and fatal to the power of France in Portu... ...gal.

Our review of the battle of Vimiera must be suspended for a few days.

FOREIGN.

(VIA NEW-YORK.)

SPANISH PAPERS.

CORUNNA, *Dec.* 17.

Proclamation by Sir David Baird.

"The events which have recently occurred in Biscay, and the Ebro, have rendered it indispensably necessary for the troops of his Britannic majesty in Spain to concentrate and unite themselves, in order to be enabled to render the most efficacious assistance and support to the Spanish nation, in the heroic efforts which it is making in defence of its independence. Lieut. Gen. Sir David Baird, commander of the British division in Gallicia and Leon, has at present to make known to the true and loyal inhabitants of those kingdoms, that he has received orders from his excellency sir John Moore, general in chief of the British army in Spain, to unite his troops without loss of time, with those of the said general in chief, towards the road to Portugal. The object of this movement is not by any means to evacuate Spain, or to abandon a cause so dear to Great Britain.—The only purpose in view is to unite the whole British army, so as to act from one particular point, whence its services may be the most necessary and efficacious.

"Gallicia, which is naturally strong, cannot require a more numerous army, or one that is more worthy of defending it, than that of the left, composed principally of the valorous youth of that kingdom, and which is now united in Leon, under the orders of the most distinguished and celebrated general his excellency the Marquis de la Romana. The presence of more troops, under the existing circumstances, in the defiles of the mountains, might be only prejudicial by consuming the food and other resources of the country, without increasing its security.

"To the worthy inhabitants of these kingdoms the most lively thanks of the British army are due, for the hospitality and friendly treatment which they have every where experienced from them. And the lieutenant general hopes, that the same sentiments of reciprocal friendship and esteem will forever continue to animate the two nations of Spain and Great-Britain until the most remote posterity.

"Being about to leave this part of the peninsula, probably for a short time, the lieutenant general feels it his duty to exhort the inhabitants of these kingdoms, by the loyalty which they owe to their sovereign, by the love they have for their families, and by all the most holy and dearest pledges they possess, to rise in support of their religion, their king and their country.

"Unless the government and the nation, make the utmost efforts, the just and glorious cause of Spain will run a most serious risk; but if they be not wanting in the necessary exertions, with the help of Divine Providence, that great cause will be crowned with victory and success.

"Head Quarters, at Astorga,
December 1st, 1807."

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FIRDAY, APRIL 7.

MR. SNOWDEN,

Finding it impossible by any *fair* means, to turn out the hon. J. Lewis, the present member of Congress, we have found it necessary to have recourse to lies, which we have found very useful, especially at the late election in *Prince William*.

One of our stories, of his intention to tax *Flour*, you have unfortunately for us contradicted, which has made it proper to make a little variation, by reporting now, that a tax on all produce *except Flour*, was his object, in consequence of himself and friends being interested in that article.

We can assert of our own knowledge, that he was a great friend to the *Embargo*, and was one of Mr. J's principal advisers to recommend it to Congress. He is a *Royalist*, and a Mahometan, which is plain from his wearing a blue coat, the *secret* badge of all of them. He was in favour of paying tribute to England and France. He is a man of no *charity*, and little or no *religion*, and of a *persecuting* spirit; has an unbounded aversion to *Quakers*, and *Dutchmen*, and their principles. He brought a bill into Congress to tax all their property, *real and personal*, and gave as a reason that they were more industrious and independent than any other class of citizens, of course were better able to bear it. He bro't in another bill providing that the *new raised army* should coosist of *Quakers* only, from 60 to 75 years of age. They paid the lower house, but by the exertions of his political opponents, were fortunately, for many of his respectable constituents, lost in the Senate.

He is no *poor man's* friend, & an inveterate to enemy *old soldiers*: he wanted congress to agree to put them al to death, or let general W————n take them to New Orleans to sell as slaves to supply his table with segars, &c. which would prevent their future troublesome applications: his *hostility* to the interests of the citizens of Alexandria, Georgetown and Washington, is obvious.

We shall loose no time in making these things known, and divers others too tedious to enumerate, both before and at the ensuing elections.

MANY.

N. B. It is whispered that he corresponds with *Bonaparte*, and is in *British* pay.

Scattering Statesmen.

The deranged and scattered situation of our great, good and wise men in Congress, at the close of the last session, is known to all. It is not so generally known that at one moment, about half the members, and probably a majority, were decidedly in favor of war with Great Britain. Having ascertained that their constituents were for peace, and not daring to take upon themselves the awful responsibility of "changing the attitude of the nation," they became bewildered, and wandered without land-mark or guide, *as sheep without a shepherd.* In this the prayer of the ancient Psalmist appears to have been granted—*Scatter the people that delight in war.*

[*Freeman's Journal.*]

More Twisting and Turning.

Our democratic law-makers have uniformly, until Bonaparte announced himself the champion of the freedom of the seas, been opposed to a naval establishment. They are now endeavoring to find some plausible pretext for turning about, and building a few ships to assist the French emperor in his glorious enterprize. The idea of running to the mountains is abandoned, and even the author of that scheme, gen. Nelson, as well as Mr. Giles, is in favor of a limited navy. Last year their language to the people was, *To-morrow turn you, and get you into the wilderness.* Now they say —*Thy rowers have brought thee into great waters—The suburbs shall shake at the cry of thy pilots—All the inhabitants of the* ISLES *shall be astonished at thee, and their kings shall be sore afraid, they shall be troubled in their countenance.*

(*Ibid.*

WATERFORD, N. Y. *March* 28.

France and America.

Gen. Melancthon L. Woolsey, is removed from the office of collector for the district of Champlain, and Peter Sally Esq. a native of France appointed his successor. "Thus, says the Virginia Mentor—"France wills assist us with her counsels. Already is the county of Clinton blessed with her portion; for she may boast of her *French Judge*, her *French Colonel* of militia, and her *French Collector*."

Two of our Western frontier counties (Allegany and Niagara) are also under the kindly influence and protection of "French counsels," in the persons of their derks and keepers of their public records—appointments made by our hon. council of appointment.

[*N. Y. Paper.*

FROM SPAIN.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from a very respectable gentleman dated Seville, January 8, which states, that intelligence had been received there from the patriotic armies, announcing, that after three severe conflicts with the French, victory determined in favor of the combined Spanish and English forces. The loss of the French was computed at 35,000 men. We should feel some hesitation in giving the foregoing the sanction of our currency, but for the corroboration which it derives from the very strong coincidence of accounts from other quarters.

The same gentleman who furnished the above, is in possession of a Malaga Extra Gazette, dated January 8, which says that a surgeon-general of general Moore's army had reached Gibraltar express, with dispatches for the governor of the place, giving an account of three desperete engagements, which terminated in the complete defeat of the French, who lost 35,000 men. In consequence of this intelligence a grand salute was given from the fort at Gibraltar. This complete accordance of circumstances, renders the account highly probable.

[*Phil. Gaz.*]

In looking over our English papers we meet with frequent notices of the swarms of French privateers that infest the channel. Seven lugger privateers and two brigs, mounting 20 guns each, had got out of St. Maloes, the former to cruise in the channel, and the brigs off cape Finnisterre. Several captures are also mentioned.

[*Ibid.*]

"*SPANISH AFFAIRS.*—"To place too strong reliance on the militia of a country is the general fault of visionary politicians. Courage, honor, personal strength, and patriotic motives may do very well for a little time; but they will soon give way to steadiness, concert, superior discipline and tactics. The experience of all great generals, from Carthagenian Hannibal to Russian Suwarrow, proves the truth of this assertion. There is scarcely an instance where levies of militia, suddenly raised, have ever made any long stand against regular troops. It is *real service* and the practice of tactical knowledge, that will make soldiers, better than all the theory which can be invented. The Prussians, before the battle of Jena, were considered the best soldiers in Europe; the English had adopted their discipline and tactics; and, to be sure, as far as mere proficiency in the manual exercise, external appearance and accurate manœuvres went, they were excellent troops. But the new tactics of the French were too much for them; and they had been out of practice for many years: the consequence was, they were cut to pieces by Napoleon. In our revolutionary war we were almost always beaten when we came to action in the open field; and it was the true policy of Washington to retire to heights and other strong defensive positions, where he intrenched himself, and would never give battle if he could avoid it, but upon terms decidedly advantageous to himself.

The policy, which the Spanish generals are pursuing, is evidently the best, which they could adopt. They carry on a kind of partizan warfare; they do not concentrate their whole army, and hazard the fate of the country upon the issue of a general engagement. The battles of Austerlitz and Jena, speak a lesson to them, upon the subject, too striking to be disregarded.—If they are attacked they defend themselves as well as they are able, but retire when the danger of entire defeat becomes apparent. Thus the French make a progress in the country; but the Spaniards, sometimes successful and sometimes worsted, are learning to become good soldiers, and their officers are every day gaining intelligence. Peter the great, first brought the Russians to be good soldiers; he fought with Charles the twelfth of Sweden, and though at first more than 60,000 of his troops ran from 10,000 Swedes, yet before the war was ended, the Russians had learned to beat their instructors in the famous battle of Pultowa. The supreme junta, in recommending this system of warfare to the Spanish generals, have been of incalculable service to their country; we are not prepared to declare that the Spaniards will ultimately succeed in their glorious struggle, but we really can conceive of no better system of defence than that on which they now practice. The Spaniards have a most excellent officer in general Blake; his retreat through the mountains of Asturias will be considered as a masterly one hereafter, by military men; and by the last accounts from Spain, it appears that he is enlarging his army in Leon, and is again preparing to attack the enemy. This intimation, however it may seem to contradict his having resigned the command of the army on the 27th of Nov. to the marquis of Romana, may be reconciled on the supposition that he has begun to collect another; which supposition is not weak, if it be considered that Romano has joined the English at Salamanca or Benevento.

"On the whole, we do not perceive that the affairs in Spain have grown by any means desperate, because Bonaparte has captured Madrid: on the contrary there are many topics of consolation and encouragement; the capacity of general Blake, the probable junction of the English armies with Romano, the favorable situation of Castanos and Palafox after the battle of Tudela, the ill success of the French in Catalonia, the determined resistance of the province of Asturias, and generally the unconquered spirit of the Spanish people."

NOTICE.

MR. GENERES is under the disagreeable necessity of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria that his practising evenings on Saturdays (for the future) are opened only to his Scholars and their parents.

April 7. 5t

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be offered to the next Congress to reduce the price of inspection of Flour in the town of Alexandria.

April 7. d3t

Partnership Dissolved.

THE partnership of *Robert M'Crea and Company* was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to said concern are requested to make payment to *Robert M'Crea* or *John M'Gill* who are authorised to settle all affairs relative to the late partnership.

Robert M'Crea,
J. M'Gill,
Thomas M'Master.

April 6—[7] 2aw3w

N. B. The business in future will be carried on by *Robert M'Crea and John M'Gill.*

Just Received, from Boston,

And for sale by the Subscriber,

A few dozen mens' and womens' Saddle-Trees.

A good assortment of Cut Tacks, from 8 ounces to 18 ounces, in small bags.

Wool Cards.
New York prime pork in barrels.
Goshen Cheese, very excellent.
Rhode Island ditto.
Seed Potatoes.
Smoaked Herrings in boxes.
Lime Juice in bottles.
Sweet Oil in ditto.
New England Cider in barrels.

Thomas Patten.

April 7. d

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his work-shop and dwelling-house to the brick house on Royal street, between King and Prince streets, lately occupied by James S. Scott.

He has on hand, and offers for sale,

7000 feet BAY WOOD [3000 feet in logs]
1800 ST. DOMINGO WOOD, which he will sell for cash only.

He still continues the Cabinet and Chair-making Business as usual.

Two Journeymen wanted to the above business.

☞ MATRASSES made when applied for.

John Muir.

April 6. 2aw3w

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,
[Price 25 Cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE ONLY BY

James Kennedy, Jen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

The following highly valuable *MEDICINE*

Price 3 dollars per bottle.

DR. JEBB'S

NATURE'S RESTORATIVE,

A BALSAMIC CORDIAL.

THIS cordial, so justly celebrated throughout Great Britain and the continent of Europe, for its superior efficacy in the cure of all disorders excited by nervous irritability, as well as in complaints of complete debility, whether arising from irregularities of living, long continued residence in warm climates, intemperate pursuits of excessive pleasures, or that destructive habit of inconsiderate youth which brings on so prematurely the infirmities of old age.

In removing pulmonary affections, asthmas, and all disorders of the lungs, it is the most powerful remedy ever yet found, and the relief it has afforded even in the last stage of consumptions, is without a parallel; with regard to its efficacy in this baneful, and unfortunately the prevailing disorder in this country (consumption) its superiority is such as to have supplanted every other medicine.

Those who in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess, will find themselves restored to health and strength, and all those melancholy symptoms removed, which are the general effects of such causes.

In short, animated by the uniform success this invaluable cordial has experienced in Europe, the thousands it has renovated, when bending under the pressure of nervous, consumptive or hypochondriacal disorders (many attested proofs of which from eminently distinguished persons in this quarter of the globe, are now in the possession of the proprietor here, some few of which are herein published) have determined the introduction of it into this continent, where its efficacies must soon become so prized as to make it considered a beneficent remedy not to be dispensed with bly those who are anxious to preserve or acquire their health.

The chief ingredient of this cordial is a plant whose rare and precious salutary virtues were well known to the Arabians during the 8th and 9th centuries, when that people shone conspicuous over all the nations of the worlg for their learning and skill in eradicatind baneful diseases incident to the human frame, renovating infirmity to vigor, and restoring the sickly to sound and rosy health, and which as known at this time by their descendants, and used and experienced as the most sovereign remedy for decayed constitutions, and every species of nervous disorders. This celebrated restorative plant has also been highly estimated for ages past, amongst the most enlightened nations of Greece, and considered by those wise inhabitants as one of the first of their blessings.

This cordial is also rich and fine in flavor, most grateful to the palate, and the most enlivening to the spirits of any yet offered to the public

ALSO,

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, theywill be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Ample certificates and affidavits of the beneficial effects of these medicines may be seen by applying as above.

March 31.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Alexandria, Col. April 1, 1809.

A.
Edmund Arnold,
John Adison, 2,
Justice Allen, 2
John Armstrong,
Augustine Alexander
Thos. E. Adison,
Mrs. Lucy Armstead, 2.

B.
Joseph Birch,
Richard Brooke,
Edwin C. Brown,
Wm. H. Brown,
John Bonsal,
Benjamin Brown,
Jacob Bontze,
Chally Bloiquesmite,

C.
Anthony Campbell,
Whiting Coole,
Stephen Cutting,
Laurence Chustal,
Issa Clark,
Joseph Cockernel,
William Cox,
John R. Cooke,
Mrs. Sarah Chichester,
Rachel Cotril,
Littleton W. Custus,
Geo. Clementson, 2,
Mrs Cloe Carr,
Overton Carr,
William Chin,

D.
Anne Darne,
Thos Darne, Sr. 2,
Daniel Dulany, 3,
Thos. A. Digges, 2,
Jeremiah Dowdill,
Benjamin Dulany, jr
Susan Douglass,
Monsier Dawe,
Rebecca Davis.

E.
Thos. S. Elliston, 2,
Calvin Edwards.

F.
Betsey Frezair,
Jane Fitzgerald,
Richard Fitzhugh.

G.
Bernard Ghequiere,
Greenberry Griffith.

H.
Jacob Hokes,
John Hollingsworth,
William Hilton,
Mary Hoxton,
Lt. Bernard Henry 2,
Rbt. & Js. Hamilton,
Caleb Hessey,
Capt. John Haynes,
Sarah Hill.

I.
Francis Johnson,
Noah H. James,
Aaron Jewitt,
John Johnson,
Mathew Irwin,
Mrs. Janeson.

K.
Joshua Kidwell.
Benjamin King,

L.
Henry Lee,
John Luke,
Citizen Labille.

M.
John M'Rea,
Joseph Mitn,
Capt. Zacha. Man,
Mordecai Marks,
Peter Mills,
Wm. Marshall,
Elizabeth Mason,
Leonard Marberry.
Mrs. Anne M'Knight, or Elizabeth Willis
William M'Knight,
Aaron Marsteller.

N.
Wm Nicholson,
Enos Noland, 4,

O.
Reason Offitt,
Rev. Mr. O'Brien,

P.
William Patterson,
Jabez Pitt,
William Page,
Susan Pane,
John Pursell.
Charity Pain,
John A Parkee, 2,
Dafney Pain.

R.
Ignatius Rattie,
Enoch Randall,
Joseph Rowan,

S.
Charles B. Small,
Henry Sayrvard,
Augustine B. Smith,
Sam. & Wm. Simmons,
James M. Stewart,
John P. Smith.

T.
John Turner,
John B. Thompson,
John E. Thompson.
Thos. Tucker,
Sampson Trammell,
Mrs. Tyler,
Amelia Turner.

V.
Richar.. Veckt,
Thomas Vowell,
Samuel Vanhorne.

W.
Josiah Warder,
Douglass Wickborn,
Joseph Whilden,
Thos. D. Westcott,
Capt. Thos. S. Webb,
Wm. Wilson,
Geo Whittenden,
Alexander West,
John Wilson,
Damon Worthill,
Wm. Wells.

GEO. GILPIN, P. M.

April 3 ——eo3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 8th day of April, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at the Coffee-house, in Alexandria—

LOTS No. 2 and 4, of that part of the Abingdon estate lately the property of *Robert Alexander*.—These Lots are advantageously situated on the new turnpike road and the Potomac, about four miles from Alexandria, and nearly opposite to the city of Washington. They contain rather more than 145 acres. A credit of 90 and 120 days will be allowed on the purchaser's giving good endorsed negotiable notes.

R. I. Taylor, Ex'r.
Of JOHN WATTS.

March 13. eots.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on the first day of May next, at the Court house of Prince William County,

A Tract of Land,

LYING near Dumfries, containing 140 acres, more or less.

ALSO,

A Lot of Land in Dumfries, No. 81.

UPON a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and a deed of trust upon the premises, for the payment of the purchase money, [excepting the costs and charges attending the sale, which will be required to be paid at the time of sale.] The above tract of land and lot having been escheated to the Commonwealth of Virginia, for defect of heirs of a certain Francis Rice, dec'd, capable of holding the same.

Philip D. Dawe, *Escheator*
For Prince William County.

Dumfries, March 27——28. 2aw4w

N. B. The sale will commence at eleven o'clock A. M.

Now Landing,

From Schooner Good Intent, Captain Baxter from Boston, and for sale,

40 tons Plaister Paris,
120 casks Thomastown Lime,
500 reams Wrapping Paper,
100 do. Writing do.
10 barrels No. 1, Boston Beef.

For terms, apply to

Faxon, Metcalf and Co.

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

Hollands' Gin, French Brandy, Muscovado Sugars, Brown Soap in whole and half boxes, Mould and Dipt Candles, Chocolate, Boston Beef, Mackarell, Sheathing Paper, and a general assortment Shoes.

ALSO,

1000 bushels Ground Allum Salt.

March 27. eo6t

Black River Lottery.

NO. 2.

Authorised by an Act of the LEGISLATURE of the State of NEW-YORK, for the purpose of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

MANAGERS—

THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKELS, WM. HENDRESON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE, and JACOBUS VAN SCHOONHOVEN.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	20,000		20,000
2	10,000		20,000
2	5,000		10,000
2	2,000		4,000
5	1,000		5,000
11	500		5,500
40	200		8,000
100	100		10,000
150	50		7,500
400	20		8,000
10,300	10		103,000
11,014 Prizes.			231,000
21,986 Blanks.			

33,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks to a prize.—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing of the above prizes.

First drawn number 1st days drawing is entitled to $1,000

do.	10th	do.	1,000
do.	15th	do.	2,000
do.	20th	do.	1,000
do.	25th	do.	5,000
do.	30th	do.	1,000
do.	35th	do.	10,000
do.	45th	do.	20,000

The managers will commence drawing in the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day until finished.—Tickets for sale at the subscribers Book store King-street, Alexandria.—Prize tickets in the present and late Baltimore Lotteries taken in exchange for Tickets in this, and all tickets sold as above examined free of expence.

R. GRAY.

Feb. 6.

TO RENT,

A convenient two story FRAME HOUSE on Patrick street, nearly opposite Isaac Gibsons, lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Moore. Possession may be had immediately.—Apply to

James Anderson.

March 23. co

For Sale, by the Subscriber,

SALT suitable for the fisheries,
Muscovado Sugar in hogsheads,
Havanna Sugar in boxes,
Green Coffee in bags,
A few barrels of New-York Pork.

J. H. HOOE.

March 28. eotf

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, March Term, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the executors of *Robert Townshend Hooe*, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for eight weeks in the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*.

Test.

ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

THIS *is to give notice* That the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of Col. *Robt. T. Hooe*, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, deceased, all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 24th day of Sept. next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 24th day of March, 1809.

John Muncaster,
James H. Hooe,
Executors.

March 28. 3taw6w

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT a certain letter of power of attorney from Saml. Craig and the subscriber, dated March, 1807, as the executors of John Dunlap, of the town of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, deceased, to Samuel Dunlap, authorising him, the said Samuel Dunlap, to collect, sue for and receive all debts, dues and demands, owing to the aforesaid John Dunlap, deceased, is hereby revoked, annulled and made void.

WM. HERBERT, *Surviving Ex'r. of John Dunlap, dec'd.*

March 31 eo1m

TO BE LET,

A comfortable Brick Dwelling-House, on King and Henry-street, with five rooms, besides, cellar, Kitchen, and stabling on good terms.

Jona. & M. Scholfield.

February 13. co

Strayed or Stolen,

From the commons of Alexandria,

A BAY HORSE, about 6 years old—whoever will return him, or give information where he may be found, to the Printer, shall be generously rewarded.

March 30 co

FOR RENT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE of the late Colonel Hooe, on Water-street.—It is spacious and convenient, and has all necessary outhouses, with a very excellent garden attached to it.

J. H. Hooe,
John Muncaster,
Executors.

March 25. eotf

NEW FERRY.

I wish to inform the public, that Mr. *Elisha Janney* has authorised me to keep the Potomac Bridge Ferry and receive ferriages until the bridge is passable. Every exertion will be used to accommodate customers.—I will also accommodate travellers with a plenty of good liquors and provisions at my grocery store near the bridge, in the City, and will be obliged to those who may favor me with their custom.

Wm. C. Newton.

March 20. eotf

N. B. For the accommodation of gentlemen and ladies, a Hack may be had at any time by applying to the subscriber, in Prince-street, Alexandria. W. C. N.

ENTERTAINMENT.

RANDOLPH MOTT,

Late of the Washington Tavern, Alexandria,

IS prepared to entertain travellers and others in a genteel manner, at the WHITE HOUSE, opposite the *second turnpike gate*, seven miles from Alexandria, on the road to Fairfax Court House—and flatters himself his attention to the wishes and convenience of his customers will ensure him a portion of public patronage.

☞ Good pasturage and grain of every description will be furnished for stock.

January 10. 2aw

TO RENT.

I WILL RENT for one year, or for a term of years, the HOUSE and STORE, at present occupied by Mr. *Joseph Maxdeville*, situated at the corner of King and Fairfax, streets. Possession may be had on the 12th of May ensuing.

John Wise.

March 21. d3teo1t

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale at his house on Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. *Also*, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

Februar 2. co

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 19th instant, from the estate of the late Nathaniel Newton, near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, a negro man, named FRANK, about 20 years of age, yellowish complexion, and about six feet high—had on when he went away, a short white jacket, dark cloth trowsers, and Oznabrigs shirt. I expect he will change his name and pass for a freeman, as several of the same family (formerly belonging to Miss Elizabeth Newton) have been emancipated since the death of Mr. Newton, and have passes with my signature. I will give the above reward for apprehending said fellow and securing him in any Jail so that I get him again.

Joseph N. Birch.

March 27. 2awtf.

FOR RENT,

The HOUSE lately occupied by Mr. *John Horner*, jun. on Pitt-street, adjoining Colonel Simms's. To a good tenant all necessary repairs will be made.—For terms enquire of the Printer of the Gazette, in Alexandria, or *Thomas Meacher*, Washington.

March 28. 1aw3t